

THE WORLD.

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THE 1888 RECORD!

New York, April 30, 1888.

We, the undersigned Advertising Agents, have examined the Circulation and Press Room Reports of THE WORLD, and also the amounts of White Paper furnished it by various paper manufacturers, and find that the Average No. of WORLDS Printed Daily from Jan. 1, 1888, to date is as stated, viz.:

288,970 COPIES.

(Signed)
Geo. F. Rowell & Co., DANCY & Co.,
J. H. BAKER, GOODWIN & BULL,
E. N. KATZ, J. F. PHILLIPS & Co.,
M. H. KATZ, A. A. ANDERSON.

Circulation Books Always Open.

THE LANDMARK STANDS.

The attempt of certain members of the Produce Exchange to induce that powerful corporation to lead off in nullifying the Saturday Half Holiday has met with overwhelming defeat.

Five days and a half have been decided to be enough for gambling on the price of food products, as well as for legitimate dealings. This is a second victory in THE EVENING WORLD's campaign to preserve their landmark of advance for the cause of workers. The repeal bill was vetoed. The first organized effort at nullification has been defeated.

The custom of giving up half a day to rest and recreation is bound to extend and to stay.

AFTER THE RABOIA.

Judge BARRETT's bombshell carries condemnation to three classes of rogues—Boddy Aldermen, vote buyers and violators of the Excise law.

With an intelligent and honest Grand Jury, bent upon getting at the facts and capable of acting on its own judgment, there ought to be little difficulty in finding indictments.

But "indictments don't kill." And since the 1st of January, unfortunately, they don't scare very much.

THE BREWERY WORKMEN.

To-day it is the representative of the brewer, LOUIS P. RIZZO, who tells THE EVENING WORLD readers the condition of this arduous trade.

About 16,000 men are employed in the breweries of the country, exclusive of maltsters. They work 12 hours a day and get \$12 to \$15 per week in the large cities, and \$9 to \$11 in the smaller towns.

Although the consumption of beer has greatly increased and the brewers generally have rapidly accumulated large fortunes—setting up, in some instances, as imitation society swells—the tendency of wages is downward.

WHY NOT?

MISS GEORGIA CATTAN has been giving the Borschers her views in support of the proposition that "the accession of women to positions of management and responsibility would tend to benefit the stage, morally and artistically."

We should say, off-hand, that it all depends upon the particular woman or women who should undertake the business. Some women have an eye and a mind for business, and would not doubt succeed as managers. The field is open. Let them try.

Without women the stage would be a bore and the auditorium a dreary waste. Why shouldn't they manage as well as act, adorn, applaud and inspire?

A boy who works every week day asks us if there is any place in the vicinity of New York where boys can play ball on Sunday. Such places are distant and mighty scarce. But there are several mission Sunday schools about town.

Good-by to the gallows—that ghastly relic of barbarism. After Jan. 1st next executions in this State will be by electricity. It is a gain for civilization.

It looks as though the Republic's second crown of glory were to be a red bandanna. Long may it wave!

We told the Bostonians that they started off a frisky. Pride will take a tumble, like J. L. SULLIVAN.

Second place for the Giants has had a tendency to cork up the Giants.

Heroes of drawn battles don't draw worth a cent in New York.

A Boy's Just Complaint.

Isn't there any place in the vicinity of New York for boys to play ball on Sunday? I am working all the week around and do not get a chance to play ball excepting Sunday. Yesterday a "nine" composed of boys ranging from fifteen to eighteen years of age (of which I was one) went to Astoria to have a game. We went to a ground where no houses could be seen for two blocks away. The first thing we saw was a "oop" after us. I think it is very wrong.

Can THE EVENING WORLD help us boys in this respect?
NAT NANTUAK.
New York, June 4.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

Oranges, \$1 a dozen.
Lemons, 15 for 25 cents.
Apples, 30 cents a box.
Cucumbers, 15 for 25 cents.
Kingsh, 15 cents a pound.
Bananas, 30 cents a dozen.
Florida onions, 10 cents a quart.
Limo peaches, 25 cents a dozen.
Live lobsters bring 10 cents a pound.
Whortleberries, 10 and 15 cents a box.
Very best dairy butter, 25 cents a pound.
Green peas are scarce; best sell for 80 cents a peck.
Kennebec salmon are arriving in large quantities; 25 cents a pound.
The choicest strawberries received this season arrived in Fulton Market this morning. They sell for 15 and 20 cents a quart.

WHISPERS FROM BROOKLYN.

David Dickson is one of the youngest sign painters in Brooklyn.
Jacob Miller is quite a musical genius, as he plays a variety of instruments.
Edward Valentine, it is whispered, is one of the handsomest young men on Fulton street.
G. F. McKay was recently presented with a handsome diamond pin, which he proudly wears on his necktie.
Alec Davidson has recently parted with his mustache, and some of his most intimate friends have failed to recognize him.
Mr. Robert W. Oliver has composed a song entitled "The Old Table Cloth," which he has dedicated to Miss Minnie Schmitt.

MORE PERSONAL MATTERS.

Good-looking John Devine is a great admirer of the Park animals.
Major McLean, of the tax office, is visiting Boston with the Old Guard.
John Martine, brother to Judge Martine, is in Boston with the Old Guard.
John O'Connor is a staunch friend of Gov. Hill since he vetoed the High License bill.
J. D. Lovett, the artist, is contemplating an extensive sketching tour through New Jersey.
Edward Scofield, of Fire Headquarters, never misses a Saturday ball game if he can help it.
John Kane, of Kennedy & Kane, is to be addressed at his country residence, Huntington, L. I.
Isaac Smith, who keeps the baby carriages at Central Park, is a prime favorite with the children.
Isaac Sommers, a shining light of Tammany Hall, is identified with every Catholic fair that takes place.

WORLDLINGS.

Senator Culom is said to have had a widespread fame as a corn-busker in the pioneer days of Illinois.
The fastest run on an American railroad was made on the Philadelphia and Reading road, when a train ran ninety-two miles in ninety-three minutes. One mile was made in forty-eight seconds.

The largest ship afloat is the British iron ship Falgout, which has a gross tonnage of 1,187 tons. The Falgout is a four-masted vessel and was built at Glasgow in 1876. Her length is 324.5 feet and her breadth 43.5 feet.

There are about thirty grand-dukes in Russia, all of them being near relatives of the Czar. Each receives from the state an annual pension amounting to \$60,000, and the majority of them have large private fortunes besides.

A correspondent of a Kentucky newspaper writes that he recently visited the birth-place of Abraham Lincoln, in Larue County, and found the neighborhood the most unpromising locality in the state, the land immediately surrounding it being almost as barren as a desert.

MASONS CAPTURE THE CITY.

They Flock to the Grand Annual Lodge Meeting in Masonic Hall.

Masons of high rank are to-day as plentiful in this city as blackberries in summer time. From far and near, all over the state, the proud wearers of the insignia of many degrees have come to attend the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, which meets at Masonic Hall to-day.

They have captured the hotels, and during their stay there will be a perceptible revival of trade. Among the arrivals are Past Grand Master James B. Hunt, Past Grand Master James B. Anthony, Past Grand Master Edmund L. Judson, Myron W. Van Anken and Charles W. Catmy.

The Masonic Temple was the gathering ground of the clans, and the various lodges were crowded with in and out of town members from an early hour in the day.

The session is the 107th annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and in many respects one of the most important in its history. It will long be remembered as the meeting at which the hatchet was finally buried between the city and the State Grand Lodge, and the last trace of their ancient differences wiped out.

One of the questions to be dealt with is as to what shall be done with lodges whose members have neglected to pay the monthly 60-cent tax or the \$6 per capita for wiping out the debt. The order is so strong and its finances so satisfactory that the delinquent lodges will probably be firmly dealt with.

Another topic of interest will be the selection of a site for the new Masonic Asylum. Ex-Gov. Cornell has offered 200 acres of land in Ithaca, if the asylum is located there; but the site is warmly contested for by Rome, Auburn, Lockport and Utica.

LILLIAN RUSSELL SUED BY HER DOCTOR.

She Kept Him Out of His Bill Nearly Six Years, but Pays Up in Court.

Dr. Edmund Carleton, of 58 West Ninth street, sued Helen Lillian Russell Solomon, the actress and operatic singer, in Judge Dean's Court this morning to recover \$39.

Dr. Carleton alleges in his complaint that at the request of Miss Russell he paid her a number of professional visits, and supplied medicines in Nov. 1882, which services and medicines were of the value of \$39.

The fair defendant agreed, promised to pay the amount, but though the doctor fired himself out by writing many notes and making personal application he could not get any of his money. It took five years and seven months to fire out the doctor's patience; but he went to Court determined to recover the money with cost.

Howe and Hummel appeared for the fair warbler; but though she at first intended to give the doctor a legal fight, she changed her mind and the case rather than allow the case to become public.

A Lack of Synchronism.

(From Juchon.)

The Gotham Association of Knife-Cutters reports trade good and work plentiful. The United Clothing-Cutters make a similar report.

The resolution of the Central Labor Union providing for the appointment of a State Statistician was adopted last night by the Clothing Trades Section.

The annual excursion of National District Assembly No. 28 of Street Railway Employees will be given on June 17 to Riverview Grove on the Hudson.

Each of the ten sections of the Central Labor Union will select two members to attend the Festival and Parade Committee for the purpose of arranging a programme for the celebration of Labor Day in September. Belgrade Schoppe and Blais will represent the Clothing Trades Section.

THE BREWERS

Secretary Riego Tells About His Union.

How Organization Benefited 5,000 Brewery Workmen.

The Number of Brewery Workmen in the Nation, State and City—Wages and Hours of Work Before and After Organization—The Lockout—Local and National Unions—The Attempt to Reduce Wages and the Combination of Bosses—The Outlook.

[WAGONS EXPRESSLY FOR THE EVENING WORLD.] Fully appreciating the efforts of THE EVENING WORLD to do the locked-out brewery workmen justice in the matter of reports by giving fair statements of the facts, and recognizing it as a friend of the workman and his cause, I herewith send you some facts regarding our organization, with a few figures showing the number of workers in the breweries, together with the hours of work and wages paid in this city.

There are in the United States about 16,000 men employed in the breweries, of which 7,000 are in this State and 5,000 in the city. These figures do not include the maltsters.

HOURLY AND DAILY. In New York City and Brooklyn, and in nearly all the large cities, the wages are from \$12 to \$18 per week, and in smaller cities and towns from \$9 to \$15. The workday is twelve hours, and I can assure your readers that the wages are well-earned, as any one can see by obtaining admission to any of the breweries.

The outlook for an increase of wages is not at all good. On the contrary, it is likely they will decrease. The brewerymen at Cincinnati and Milwaukee have already had their wages reduced \$10 a month.

The history of our present lockout is familiar to your readers, and I will simply give a few figures. In this city, Brooklyn, Staten Island and vicinity there are 1,100 locked out; at Newark and vicinity, 125; Chicago, on strike, 550; Cincinnati, on strike and locked out, 420; Buffalo, on strike, 130, and at New Haven, 14 on strike.

THE OUTLOOK. The general outlook for the trade at large is better than all other trades, as the consumption of beer is increasing daily. Of the whole number of brewery workmen in the United States, 5,000 are Knights of Labor, 4,200 are not organized, and 9,800 are attached to the Brewerymen's National Union. Our local unions, including the drivers, were formerly attached to the Knights of Labor, but the connection was severed a year ago, and we reorganized as open societies.

After the great strike of the brewery men in 1881, the union, which had been in existence but a short time, became demoralized and financially too weak to make the strike a success. Several hundreds of its best members were blacklisted, and therefore unable to procure employment in the breweries. The strike had only one good result, a reduction of Sunday work. Then the wages were from \$40 to \$55 a month, and the brewerymen toiled fourteen to eighteen hours a day.

A few of the brewerymen were convinced that nothing could be accomplished without organization, and they began to agitate and demonstrate the miserable condition of the brewery workmen. The Central Labor Union was appealed to, and in August, 1884, twelve members attended the meeting and laid the foundation of the National Union. Slow, indeed, was the work, for in six months there were only twenty-five men on the roll of membership. Organized labor then decided to patronize those breweries only which employed union men, and several of the brewers announced their willingness to employ them. This had the effect of stimulating others to join our organizations, which are the Journeymen Brewers' Union and the Beer Drivers' Union No. 1, of New York.

THE LOCKOUT. The present lockout is the result of the bosses' refusal to renew a former agreement. There was no alternative for the men—they were compelled either to submit or quit, and, insisting upon a written agreement and the recognition of their organization, 5,000 men were locked out on April 15 last. The action of the Central Labor Union is familiar to THE EVENING WORLD's readers and needs no repetition at my hands.

Efforts to settle the difficulty have been made repeatedly and failed, and 1,100 of the men who were locked out are still taboed and continue to maintain their organization. I will not discuss the merits of the case; that has been done pretty fully in the public press.

Time will tell whether our stand was well taken in the beginning, and I think that with careful, conservative management our organization will live and prove more useful than it has heretofore and be a bulwark against abuses on the part of social employers. Without organization the brewerymen must again become abject slaves.

LOUIS P. RIZZO, Third Secretary of the Brewerymen's National Union and Secretary of the Beer Drivers' Union, No. 1.

Heard at Labor Meetings. The Tailors' Progressive Union has given financial aid to the locked-out brewery men.

The shoeworkers' Protective Union will hold a meeting once a month to discuss matters of interest to the trade.

Delicate Attitude of the United Clothing Cutters, occupied the chair at the meeting of the Clothing Trades Section last night.

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Well-Dressed Man Found Drowned. The body of an unknown man, forty-five years old, was found floating in the kills of New Brighton early this morning. He was about five feet eight inches in height and had dark hair and whiskers. He was respectfully dressed in a dark suit, white underwear and buttoned gloves.

Edna Has First Claim. The New Memorial Daylight Havers Before Farragut.

The Editor of THE EVENING WORLD: The Nippon Club is about to have time. While the parade was passing Mrs. Andre Le Fever, 300 West Fourth street, gave birth to a fine dark-haired baby of the fair sex. Will leave it to THE EVENING WORLD to name her.

This is truly one of our national babies. Born at 12 o'clock noon, May 29, 1888. Father, N. Le Fever. Mother, Joyfully.

As can readily be imagined from the above communication, there is great rejoicing in the Le Fever household over the arrival of the patriotic child which was ushered into the world while the bands were playing national airs and while the tramp of brave soldiers resounded in the street.

With a full sense of the responsibility of his task, the christening reporter of THE EVENING WORLD took his way to 292 West Fourth street to assist in bestowing a name upon this new arrival.

Upon explaining his mission the reporter was taken into the back parlor of the modest brick house, where the infant was sleeping quietly in a cot, under the watchful eye of the nurse. The latter, on being informed of the object of the visit held the babe up for inspection, recounting meanwhile the many good traits and other wonderful qualities of the child, which in which claim the reporter acquiesced.

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A gentle shaking failed to awake the child, so the reporter was unable to see its eyes; but he was informed they were dark blue in color.

A discussion took place over the name which the infant was to bear through life, and with a great deal of the eternal things, the reporter suggested Flora, or Florence, as being commemorative of the day on which the flowers were strewn.

Time to object to the grounds that there was a Florence in the family already. Columbia was then mildly suggested, but was overruled by the name Edna, which the happy mother nurse and other members of the family had set their hearts upon. While the name of Edna had no special bearing on Memorial Day, yet the name and the child being very young, the reporter finally adopted the general idea.

Smiling grandma at the door was asked if Edna was the only child.

"I don't first and only," was the reply; "but I don't see any use of putting it in the name."

The Farragut referred to in Mr. Le Fever's letter to the son of the veteran Workman, of 1871, is a great deal, but it can be imagined by the fact that there were 10,400 seats in it, and when all the seats were occupied 5,000 more people could crowd into the room that remained.

The delegates began to pour in soon after eleven o'clock. First came the Buffalo Democracy headed by a band. They marched around the upper gallery two or three times, cheered by the onlookers.

The New York delegates were among the latest arrivals. Ex-Mayor Cooper headed the New York procession down the aisle.

The galleries gave the Empire State a hearty welcome.

Police Justice Power and Tim Campbell sat next to each other. Col. Fellows was next to the speaker. Ex-Mayor Grace and Cooper, Daniel Dougherty sat on the right of Richard Croker. Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, George Raines, of Rochester, and Rev. P. F. Fier were also present.

The New York delegation has seats on the left aisle and well up to the front. The delegates have Democrats from New Jersey and New Hampshire seated ahead of them while Tennessee and Texas are directly across the aisle. Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri and Alabama are located in the front row. The seats of the delegates did not begin to be filled up until after noon.

As the members of the National Committee filed in they were escorted to seats on the platform.

At 1 o'clock New York time, W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Committee, called the convention to order, and after reading the list of officers, appointed a committee to conduct the business of the convention.

As the man from the Pacific slope made his way up the steps which led to the seat and spoke, he was behind from the height of the convention moved to and fro in its mad enthusiasm. Every man and woman was on their feet to do deference to him. California's voice could be heard loud above all shouting.

On the Chairman's broad breast, swept by a flowing beard of brown, hung the crimson speech badge of the California delegation. Mr. White entered at once upon his speech. His voice was clear, high, carefully modulated and echoing with keen intelligence, and penetrated the most remote corner. The galleries hung upon every word.

Messenger boys ran to and fro, and fans were waving in the atmosphere of the galleries, but every face was turned upon the speaker, who went on for some time without a square, solid set form, massive shoulders, dark hair, closely trimmed, growing well down over a square forehead, piercing eyes with square jaws, hidden under the brown beard, which gives him a leonine look.

A black entourage suit encased his substantial form. He touched briefly and pointedly on the issues before the people, his references to Cleveland's tariff policy were greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He paid high tributes to S. J. Tilden and other great Democrats of the past.

At the close of the speech Gov. Green, of New Jersey, offered a resolution that the rules of the last Democratic Convention should govern this convention, and that in calling a roll for the vote on President and Vice-President no State should change its vote until every other State had been called and voted.

This was adopted.

Delegate Patterson of Colorado in a neat speech presented the chair with a solid silver gavel, the gift of Colorado.

On motion of Mr. Greenman of Maryland, the roll was called and the names submitted for the members of the committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions.

THE THURMAN SPIRIT. It Grows Stronger as the Convention Hour Approaches.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.) ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The howls and the music which made last night hideous has not yet passed. All night long the enthusiasts were marching in bodies or as individuals. The great, illuminated arches kept the streets ablaze, and the sound of feet on the pavements kept up ceaselessly.

This clear, beautiful morning the delegates, alternates and whoopers, tired and rocky, are filling into breakfast and drinking strong coffee to strengthen their nerves against the ordeal which is just beginning.

It seems as if Gray had just strength with all his booming. In its warlike attitude Indiana—which hangs on to its work like grim death—has been trodden on, and this morning the Thurman feeling is stronger than ever.

The delegates thought they had all the forenoon to talk and dicker, and the announcement this morning that the convention would be called at ten o'clock instead of noon made them bolt their breakfast and hurry to their headquarters to begin the caucus which should decide finally what stand they are to take on the question of Vice-President.

It is a ground of complaint among the delegates that no programmes of the convention have been distributed. Everything is being attended to on hearsay. Thus far they are in the dark as to the outcome of the convention work.

As the delegates were rushing to caucus from breakfast it was hard to stop one to find out what his State proposed to do.

At their rooms in the Lindell House the

AT ST. LOUIS

(Continued from first page.)

peaceably. There were several hundred of them on hand surrounding the building, and they had taken the further precaution to run a rope along the edge of the sidewalk, beyond which no one could go, unless he had a badge pasted on that entitled him to enter the hall.

There were miles of festooning in red, white and blue, and other miles of evergreen entwined about the pillars. There were hundreds of shields and other devices hung upon the walls away down at the end of the hall, a full block away. A large number of the delegates were draped with American flags.

The platform was commensurate with the hall in size, and on either side rose up tiers of white pine planks for the press. A happy thought of the day previous had provided the Chairman at his end of the hall with electric button connecting with the band at the other, so in case it was deemed advisable to drown or stimulate with music the enthusiasm of the delegates it could be very easily arranged.

It was also hinted that perhaps the button would come in handy in case the Chairman thought it advisable to bring to a sudden end the eloquence of a speaker.

It is not easy to convey an adequate idea of the grandeur of the hall, but it can be imagined by the fact that there were 10,400 seats in it, and when all the seats were occupied 5,000 more people could crowd into the room that remained.

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